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**Yiewsley & West Drayton
Urban District Council**

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND

Chief Sanitary Inspector

FOR THE YEAR

1955



Medical Officer of Health

PATRICK M. J. BOBBETT, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Chief Sanitary Inspector

ALFRED MAKIN, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

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YIEWSLEY and WEST DRAYTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

LIST OF MEMBERS MUNICIPAL YEAR 1955-56

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Councillor F. DURRANS, J.P.

Vice-Chairman

Councillor J. M. RICHARDS

Members

Councillor Mrs. A. N. BAYLIS

„ Mrs. B. A. BEAUMONT, J.P.

„ S. BUCK

„ W. W. DANIELL

„ S. J. DOWNING

„ R. C. FOOTE

„ H. FOORD

„ A. W. GANLEY

„ Mrs. J. GORMAN

„ J. W. H. GORMAN

„ Mrs. R. M. HOLLIS

„ E. V. G. McNAMEE

„ T. MOORES

„ W. F. PALMER

„ J. R. PARISH

„ C. W. G. RACKSTRAW

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„ T. C. SHARPE

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman

Councilor T. MOORES

Vice-Chairman

Councillor S. BUCK

Members

Councillor F. DURRANS, J.P.

„ Mrs. J. GORMAN
„ Mrs. R. M. HOLLIS
„ W. F. PALMER
„ H. FOORD
„ R. C. FOOTE
„ E. V. G. McNAMEE
„ J. R. PARISH
„ J. M. RICHARDS
„ A. C. TURVEY

HOUSING COMMITTEE

Chairman

Councillor G. L. ROUGH

Vice-Chairman

Councillor H. FOORD

Members

The Committee is composed of all the members of the Council.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

STAFF

Medical Officer of Health

PATRICK M. J. BOBBETT, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Chief Sanitary Inspector

ALFRED MAKIN, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

Sanitary Inspector's Certificate

Meat & Food Inspector's Certificate

Meat & Food Sanitary's Certificate, Liverpool University

Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector

THOMAS MARSHALL, M.S.I.A.

Sanitary Inspector's Certificate

Meat & Food Inspector's Certificate

Certificate of the Institute of Sanitary Engineers

Certificate of the R.S.I. in Sanitary Science as applied
to Buildings and Public Works

Additional Sanitary Inspectors

SETH MAHER, M.S.I.A.

Sanitary Inspector's Certificate

Meat & Food Inspector's Certificate

Certificate of the R.S.I. in Sanitary Science as applied
to Buildings and Public Works

Diploma of the Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene
in Advanced Hygiene

ANTHONY E. CANOVAN, M.S.I.A.

Sanitary Inspector's Certificate

Meat & Food Inspector's Certificate

Diploma in Bacteriology, Battersea Polytechnic

Chief Sanitary Inspector's Secretary

Mrs. C. TAYLOR

Clerical Assistants

Mrs. P. M. STEELE, Mrs. A. PLEASS

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR 1955

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
DRAYTON HALL,
WEST DRAYTON,
MIDDLESEX.

July, 1956.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Yiewsley and
West Drayton Urban District Council.*

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit my Report for the year ending 31st December, 1955. Again, the pattern of the report follows closely that of last year, my portion being devoted to medical statistics and the Chief Sanitary Inspector's being concerned with environmental sanitation, and meat and food inspection, which takes up a vast amount of the departments time.

The health of the district has been satisfactory, although a mild epidemic of some dysentery took place among school children and there was a heavy incidence of measles. The dysentery outbreak resulted in 33 cases being notified among school children, the majority of whom attended one school. A thorough investigation was made into every case, but although home enquiries aided with bacteriological examinations made by the Public Health Laboratory were carried out, it was not possible to find a common factor. The assistance of the School Medical Officer was enlisted, but conditions at the school, including the school meals service, could not be criticised or blamed in any way, and unfortunately the School had just closed down for holidays when the outbreak occurred.

It is pleasing to note again that no case of diphtheria was notified, and one has to look back to 1949 to find the last notified case of this disease.

Of the 9 notified cases of poliomyelitis, two cases, on investigation, appeared to be directly connected. In all the cases strict control over contacts was enforced.

The incidence of measles during the year took on epidemic proportions, 809 cases being notified. The majority of those affected were infants in the 5 to 9 year age group. Only 1 death was attributable to this disease.

The birth rate for the district has fallen from 18.4 per 1,000 in 1954 to 15.5 for the year under review, which is the lowest since 1951, but only two districts in the county can boast of a higher rate than Yiewsley and West Drayton for 1955. The death rate of 8.9 is lower than the previous year, and with Wembley is the lowest in the county.

In the field of environmental sanitation, housing, food hygiene and food inspections have as always taken a large proportion of the departments time. As each year passes the amount of imported food reaching this country by air transport into London Airport grows and therefore demands more time and work from the departments inspectorate. This time is obviously well spent and an absolute necessity when one reads that a consignment of diseased offal intended for human consumption was discovered and dealt with. The Housing Survey was completed and as a result it is envisaged that approximately 200 houses will be demolished by the various procedures laid down in the Housing Act. Approximately 130 houses are in Yiewsley and it is proposed to redevelop on the sites of 105 of these. The remainder of the unfit houses are in West Drayton, Harmondsworth and Sipson where it is anticipated the sites of 30 of these will be used for redevelopment.

Food Hygiene in catering establishments has been given the usual but vigorous attention it rightly demands, and no year passes but what improvements are secured, which is all for the good of the general public.

The health department has functioned excellently throughout the year and all the staff are worthy of my appreciation.

SECTION A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

| | | | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------------|
| Area in acres | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5,276 |
| Total population 1955 (Midsummer) (estimated by the Registrar General) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22,900 |
| Estimated number of inhabited dwellings | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6,535 |
| Rateable Value | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 217,150 |
| Product of a Penny Rate 1955/56 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | £1,020 0 0 |

Industry

The light industries of which the district is comprised have a working population which steadily exceeds the residential population, but one can see a curtailment of industrial expansion if the County of Middlesex Development Plan is approved. This plan, of course, allows for expansion on London Airport which now has a working population of approximately 20,000.

VITAL STATISTICS

(as supplied by the Registrar General)

LIVE BIRTHS :

| | <i>Male</i> | <i>Female</i> | <i>Total</i> |
|--------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| Legitimate | 174 | 195 | 369 |
| Illegitimate | 11 | 8 | 19 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| Total | 185 | 203 | 388 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> |

Birth rate per 1,000 estimate resident population : 1955 : 15.50
 1954 : 18.40
 County of Middlesex : 1955 : 12.6

In calculating the Birth Rate the crude figure of 16.90 has been adjusted by the Registrar General's Comparability Factor for this district of 0.92. This allows for sex and age distribution and enables a proper comparison to be made with other districts.

STILL BIRTHS :

| | <i>Male</i> | <i>Female</i> | <i>Total</i> |
|--------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| Legitimate | 6 | 6 | 12 |
| Illegitimate | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| Total | 6 | 6 | 12 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> |

Rate per 1,000 (live and still) births : 1955 : 30.92
 1954 : 22.22
 Still birth rate per 1,000 estimated population : 1955 : .500
 1954 : 0.445

DEATHS :

| <i>Male</i> | <i>Female</i> | <i>Total</i> |
|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| 92 | 67 | 159 |

Death rate per 1,000 of estimated population : 1955 : 8.9
 1954 : 10.3
 County of Middlesex : 1955 : 10.3

This figure has been adjusted from 6.9 by the use of the Registrar General's Comparability Factor of 1.29.

MATERNAL MORTALITY :

| | | |
|------------------------------------|-----|-----|
| Deaths from Puerperal Sepsis | ... | Nil |
| Deaths from other Puerperal causes | | Nil |

| <i>Cause of Death</i> | | | | | <i>Male Female Total 1954</i> | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------------------------------|----|-----|-----|
| Tuberculosis, respiratory | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | - | 3 | 1 |
| All causes | ... | ... | ... | ... | 92 | 67 | 159 | 179 |
| Tuberculosis, other | ... | ... | ... | ... | - | - | - | - |
| Other respiratory diseases | ... | ... | ... | ... | - | - | - | 1 |
| Syphilitic disease | ... | ... | ... | ... | - | - | - | 1 |
| Whooping Cough | ... | ... | ... | ... | - | - | - | - |
| Diphtheria | ... | ... | ... | ... | - | - | - | - |
| Acute Poliomyelitis | ... | ... | ... | ... | - | - | - | - |
| Measles | ... | ... | ... | ... | - | 1 | 1 | - |
| Other infective and parasitic diseases | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | - | 1 | - |
| Malignant Neoplasm, stomach | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 1 | 5 | 4 |
| Malignant Neoplasm, lung, bronchus | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 1 | 5 | 5 |
| Malignant Neoplasm, breast | ... | ... | ... | ... | - | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| Malignant Neoplasm, uterus | ... | ... | ... | ... | - | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 7 | 15 | 18 |
| Diabetes | ... | ... | ... | ... | - | - | - | - |
| Leukaemia | ... | ... | ... | ... | - | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Vascular lesions of nervous system | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 13 | 19 | 25 |
| Coronary diseases, angina | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 | 8 | 21 | 22 |
| Hypertension with heart disease | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | 4 | 7 |
| Other heart disease | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 | 11 | 22 | 31 |
| Other circulatory diseases | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 3 | 6 | 7 |
| Influenza | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | - | 1 | - |
| Pneumonia | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 3 | 10 | 7 |
| Bronchitis | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 2 | 6 | 6 |
| Ulcer of stomach and duodenum | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | - | 7 | 4 |
| Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea | ... | ... | ... | ... | - | - | - | 1 |
| Nephritis and nephrosis | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| Congenital Malformation | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | - | 2 | 4 |
| Other defined and ill-defined causes | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 5 | 11 | 19 |
| Hyperplasia of Prostate | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | - | 1 | 2 |
| Motor Vehicle Accidents | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | 4 | - |
| All other accidents | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 1 | 5 | 5 |
| Suicide | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | - | 1 | 1 |

INFANTILE MORTALITY

Deaths of infants under one year :

| | <i>Male</i> | <i>Female</i> | <i>Total</i> |
|--------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| Legitimate | 5 | 3 | 8 |
| Illegitimate | 1 | — | 1 |
| | — | — | — |
| Total | 6 | 3 | 9 |
| | — | — | — |

Death rate on infants under one year :

| | 1955 | 1954 |
|--|------|------|
| All infants per 1,000 live births | 23.2 | 26.7 |
| Legitimate infants per 1,000 live births ... | 20.6 | 26.7 |
| Illegitimate infants per 1,000 live births ... | 2.6 | — |

SECTION B

Laboratory Facilities

This work is still carried out by the Public Health Laboratory Service at Reading, and the service has been most satisfactory both for examinations for the Public Health Department and for the doctors in the district.

Maternity and Child Welfare

This service is operated by the Middlesex County Council and there are clinics at 20 High Street, Yiewsley, and at Harmondsworth.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY COUNCIL ACT 1944.

MASSAGE ESTABLISHMENTS

There are three premises registered under Part XII of the Middlesex County Council Act as Massage Establishments, and these premises were inspected before licences were granted.

SECTION C.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES:

Cases of Infectious Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) notified during the year 1955.

| | Under | | | | | | 25 & Age Cases Notified | | | | Total Number |
|-------------------------------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|---------|-------------------------|---------|------------|--|--------------|
| | 1 | 1-2 | 3-4 | 5-9 | 10-14 | 15-24 | over | Unknown | (all ages) | | |
| Measles | 25 | 176 | 209 | 378 | 13 | — | 1 | 7 | 809 | | |
| Scarlet Fever | — | 1 | 2 | 9 | 3 | — | — | — | 15 | | |
| Whooping Cough | 5 | 18 | 18 | 42 | 2 | — | 1 | — | 86 | | |
| Poliomyelitis (non-paralytic) | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | 2 | | |
| Poliomyelitis (paralytic) | — | 3 | 2 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | 7 | | |
| Diphtheria | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Under | | | | | | 65 & Age | | | | Total |
| | 5 | 5-14 | 15-44 | 45-64 | over | Unknown | | | | | |
| Acute Pneumonia | ... | 2 | 2 | 10 | 4 | — | | | | | 20 |
| Dysentery | ... | 10 | 21 | 5 | — | — | | | | | 38 |
| Smallpox | ... | — | — | — | — | — | | | | | — |
| Erysipelas | ... | — | — | — | 1 | — | | | | | 1 |
| Meningococcal Infection | ... | — | — | — | — | — | | | | | — |
| Puerperal Pyrexia | ... | — | — | — | — | — | | | | | 6 |
| Food Poisoning | ... | 1 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 1 | | | | | 10 |

TUBERCULOSIS

ANALYSIS OF NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1955
(LOCAL RECORDS)

| Age (yrs.) | NEW CASES : | | | | DEATHS : | | | |
|-------------|-------------|---|-----------------|---|-------------|---|-----------------|---|
| | Respiratory | | Non-Respiratory | | Respiratory | | Non-Respiratory | |
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| Under 5 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 5—14 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 15—24 | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - |
| 25—44 | 6 | 3 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| 45—64 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 65 and over | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Age unknown | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | - | - |
| Total | 12 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 3 | - | - | - |

Number of cases remaining on the register :

Respiratory : 182 Non-respiratory : 47

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

PATRICK M. J. BOBBETT,
Medical Officer of Health.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR 1955

August, 1956.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Yiewsley and
West Drayton Urban District Council,*

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

The year under review in this my ninth Annual Report was concerned chiefly with a major housing survey to ascertain what properties should be considered for slum clearance. In a request to all Local Authorities the Ministry of Housing and Local Government desired to know what properties local authorities would demolish in a 5 year programme, and this information was needed by September 1955. Consequently much of the department's effort was concentrated on housing inspection.

The survey revealed that approximately 200 houses ought to be dealt with by action under demolition and slum clearance provisions of the Housing Acts, and after consideration of the survey report, the Council agreed to attempt rehousing at the rate of 60 families per year. The 200 houses comprise blocks or areas of property, individual unfit houses and several caravans. It is intended to rebuild on as many cleared sites as possible depending on their suitability for redevelopment. The sites of approximately 100 of these houses are considered suitable for redevelopment and Compulsory Purchase Order procedure will have to be resorted to unless agreement and negotiation is successful.

It is pleasing to note that the Ministry of Housing and Local Government is endeavouring to secure by law some measure of equitable compensation for the owner-occupier who may lose his or her house.

In December three clearance orders were made and negotiations authorised by the Council in respect of 2 areas for the purchase of the property therein. Altogether 45 houses were involved.

The Housing Rents and Repairs Act 1954, as far as this district is concerned, seems to have proved as disappointing as its predecessor, in relation to improvement grants. Only two applications were received and granted during the year. This

same act does not appear to have resulted in any mass attempts being made by property owners to increase rents, and one observes that, of eight certificates of disrepair granted to tenants only 4 landlords sought for, and obtained revocation certificates after carrying out repairs. It does appear that landlords are wary of the good repair provisions, and view with a certain amount of anxiety what a certificate of disrepair may bring down on them if they wish to enforce a rent increase.

Very late in the year the Government promised to introduce the long awaited Act and Regulations that would, we all hoped, be the means of ensuring all our catering and food premises being brought up to a standard that would leave nothing more to be desired. The regulations came out on 1st January, 1956, and it therefore remains for a future report to comment on their usefulness. With the time available as much attention as possible has been given to catering premises and food shops and attempts are always made by the Department to secure and maintain the high standard which the general public rightly expects. One always has an eye on London Airport, in this respect, and it is true to say that more meals are served daily there, than in all other places within the Urban District, including domestic property. To provide meals for some 20,000 employees is no mean feat in addition to providing meals for departing and arriving passengers. Although there is a certain amount of pride and desirability to please the customer on the part of Ministry and Air Company's catering staffs, it has been necessary on several occasions to draw attention to certain catering establishments which had fallen below standard.

In regard to imported food inspection, London Airport operate round the clock these days, and a day and night inspection service has had to be maintained. Although last year a record weight of imported food was reported the year under review has shown an even greater increase.

By comparison with other airports, it seems abundantly clear that the whole system of food inspection operating on London Airport leaves little to be desired, thanks to the excellent co-operation of operating companies, who by telephone, communicate with the local authority's Inspectors on a rota system, whenever a consignment is handled.

In the presentation of an Annual Report it is all too often necessary to show the work which has been carried out in statistical form, and whilst this is sometimes boring and uninteresting to the reader it is the only method of getting down to detail.

SECTION D

WATER SUPPLY

Mains water has again been supplied to the Urban District from a deep well in Horton Road by the Rickmansworth and Uxbridge Valley Water Company. Additional supplies can be made available from Iver, Ickenham and Rickmansworth, if needed.

The raw water yield from these wells in chalk is sterile but is treated with chlorine as a precautionary measure, and the Company's chemists take three-hourly readings to ensure that the chlorine content of the outgoing water is in order. Chlorine recorders are installed to shew the continuity and amount of chlorine dosage.

Samples of both raw and treated water are examined bacteriologically every week and chemical analyses are carried out from time to time as required. In addition, samples taken from the distribution mains are examined quite frequently.

I am informed by the Company's Chief Engineer that in accordance with best modern practice, a close watch is kept on the quality of the water supplied to the Urban District by a qualified staff in the laboratory.

A typical report on both bacteriological and chemical examination is shewn below :—

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION

| <i>Location</i> | <i>Type</i> | <i>Colonies Residual per ml. Chlorine</i> | | | <i>Presumptive Coliaerogenes Probable number per 100 ml.</i> |
|-----------------|---|---|---------------|-------------|--|
| | | <i>2 days</i> | <i>3 days</i> | <i>20 C</i> | |
| West Drayton | | | | | |
| P.S. | Raw | - | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| „ | Treated | 0.18 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| | <i>Bact. Coli</i> | | | | |
| | <i>(Type I) Probable number per 100 ml.</i> | | | | |
| | | 0 | | | |

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION

Location: West Drayton Pumping Stn. *Raw or Treated:* Treated.

Colour: 1 Hazen. *Ammonia (N)* .239 p.p.m.

Turbidity (SiO₂): Nil.

Abuminold Nitrogen (N) .019 p.p.m. *Odour* Nil

Oxygen Absorbed (4 hrs. 27° C,0) — p.p.m. *Taste* Normal

Chloride (Cl) 20 p.p.m. *P.H.* 7.3

Alkalinity (CaCO₃) 240 p.p.m. *Electrical Conductivity (20° C.)* 510

Hardness (CaCO₃): Carbonate 200 p.p.m. *Total Solids (180° C)* 330 p.p.m.

Non-carbonate: Nil p.p.m. *Suspended Solids (105° C) —* p.p.m.

Total 200 p.p.m. *Nitrate (N)* less than 0.1. p.p.m.

Residual Chlorine (Cl₂) .18 p.p.m. *Nitrate (N)* .033 p.p.m.

Metals Copper .01 p.p.m.

Iron .05 p.p.m.

Zinc .3 p.p.m.

Remarks : Satisfactory.

Although no area in the district is without mains water there still remain as in 1954, eight wells serving fourteen properties, but at the time of writing this report a confirmed clearance order now exists in relation to six of the fourteen properties.

As a result of routine sampling from these wells, two were found to be yielding unsatisfactory water to consumers. In one case the installation of a small domestic chlorinating plant proved to be a satisfactory solution and in the other the renewal of a large water storage tank into which well water was pumped, and which was being contaminated by birds, remedied the fault.

GENERAL SANITARY CONDITIONS

The general duty of emptying cesspools and pail closets has continued throughout the year. There are one hundred and twenty pail closets which are emptied weekly and cesspools are emptied on request. Compared with the unsewered areas where each house has a water closet this number is small, but one looks forward to the time when the district is completely

sewered. The department is as prompt as is humanly possible in emptying cesspools but in this system of conservancy the only warning a householder may have that a cesspool requires emptying is a conspicuous and unpleasant overflow or a choked drain which is just as bad. In modern times this is highly undesirable.

Of the unsewered areas, Longford is the largest, and for several years one has been hopeful that this area would be sewered and all cesspools abolished in favour of the water carriage system. The demand for houses being so great in the whole of the Urban District has meant that small development has occurred in Longford, and new houses have been provided with cesspools. Further development is still likely, and when a sewer is eventually laid in Longford, the Council may be burdened financially with cost of converting the new cesspools to the main drainage system. It is highly desirable both on Public Health and financial grounds that Longford should be sewered.

(a) Refuse Collection :

To provide and maintain a weekly refuse collection service has always been the ideal aimed at by the Department, and in face of difficulties at times, this has been achieved with one or two exceptions. Annual holidays obviously deplete the labour strength, and statutory holidays also cause a temporary break in the weekly collection service. With no reserve labour, overtime must of necessity be worked to pick up outstanding refuse. In winter months one is limited to the hours of daylight for working and even in summer overtime is limited to the physical capabilities of the men employed.

Labour has not been the only problem. The increase in population and consequent building growth in this district has meant that the refuse collection system has to be flexible in its operation, and refuse gangs have had to be changed and re-deployed to meet constantly changing circumstances. The "relay" collection system which operated successfully last year has given way to the gang system over the major portion of the district, and two 22 yard capacity Dennis Paxit Refuse vehicles carry out this work. The capacity of these vehicles is such that each vehicle can operate continually from morning start to lunch interval, and thereafter until the end of the normal working day. A relief driver empties the vehicle during the lunch interval with a valuable saving of time for the regular driver and gang.

At London Airport the standard dustbin has been superseded by large container bins in the new Central Terminal Area and the Dennis Paxit vehicles are adapted with a mechanical lifting hoist and bin trolley to empty these.

The following statistics, it is hoped, will be interesting to readers, in order to show how the district has extended during the last 45 years :—

| <i>Year</i> | <i>Population</i> | <i>No. of Houses</i> |
|-------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| 1911 | 4,350 | 878 |
| 1922 | 5,010 | 1,102 |
| 1932 | 13,730 | 3,679 |
| 1942 | 16,810 | 4,695 |
| 1952 | 21,950 | 5,795 |
| 1955 | 23,900 | 6,535 |

In addition to the above figures which relate solely to domestic property, there has been a proportionate increase in light industry from which trade refuse is also received.

(b) Refuse Disposal :

A most comforting thought in any refuse disposal scheme carried out by the method of "controlled tipping" is the knowledge that adequate land for tipping is available for many future years. The district is fortunate in this respect because gravel winning is still operating, and a very useful purpose is being served in reclaiming resultant excavations which would otherwise be an eyesore. It is also a pleasing thought that the completed refuse tips may one day be finished and levelled off for playing fields or some other useful purpose.

The Council has continued to receive refuse from the Boroughs of Brentford & Chiswick, Acton and Southall, in addition to private tippers, and during the year ending 31st March, 1956, 79,613 tons were disposed of.

The table showing costs for Refuse Collection and Refuse Disposal for the year ended 31st March, 1956, is below :—

| Item | Particulars | Collection Costs | Disposal Costs | Total | Conservancy | Total (all services) |
|-------------------|---|------------------|----------------|------------|-------------|-------------------------|
| A | Gross Expenditure | 15799 17 11 | 19679 9 10 | 35479 7 9 | 2026 13 0 | 37506 0 9 |
| B | Gross Income | 4585 0 6 | 28912 10 7 | 33497 11 1 | 1664 18 0 | 35162 9 1 |
| C | Nett Cost ... | 11214 17 5 | — | 1981 16 8 | 361 15 0 | 2343 11 8 |
| | Nett Income | — | 9233 0 9 | — | — | — |
| <i>Unit Costs</i> | | | | | | |
| D | Nett Cost per 1,000 population | 489 14 8 | 403 3 10 | 86 10 10 | 15 15 11 | 102 6 9 |
| Credit | | | | | | |
| E | Nett Cost per 1,000 houses & premises | 1456 9 6 | 1199 1 11 | 257 7 7 | 46 19 8 | 304 7 3 |
| Credit | | | | | | |
| F | Nett Cost equivalent rate in the pound .. | 10.43 | 8.59 | 1.84 | 0.34 | 2.18 |
| Credit | | | | | | |
| 1. | Population Midsummer 1955 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22,900 |
| 2. | Number of houses and premises | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7,700 |
| 3. | Product of penny rate | ... | ... | ... | £1,074 14s. | 9d. |
| 4. | Total rate in £ | ... | ... | ... | £1 1s. | 6d. |

Included in Item A is the purchase price of the new Refuse Collection Vehicle.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS AND ADMINISTRATIVE DUTIES

| | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|------|
| Inspections under Food and Drugs Act | ... | ... | ... | 1210 |
| ,, ,, Public Health Act | ... | ... | ... | 437 |
| ,, ,, Housing Act | ... | ... | ... | 300 |
| ,, ,, Water Act | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
| ,, ,, Middlesex County Council Act 1944 | | | | 5 |
| ,, ,, P.H. (Aircraft) Regs. | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| ,, re Infectious Diseases | ... | ... | ... | 74 |
| ,, re Overcrowding | ... | ... | ... | 152 |
| ,, re Complaints | ... | ... | ... | 243 |
| Routine Council House inspections | ... | ... | ... | 122 |
| Drainage Inspections | ... | ... | ... | 61 |
| Drains Tested | ... | ... | ... | 7 |
| Tents, Vans and Sheds | ... | ... | ... | 134 |
| Camping Sites | ... | ... | ... | 42 |
| Piggeries inspected | ... | ... | ... | 17 |
| Factories (Mechanical) inspected | ... | ... | ... | 104 |
| Factories (Non-Mechanical) inspected | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| Workplaces inspected | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| Outworkers premises | ... | ... | ... | 7 |
| Public Conveniences | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| Cinemas, Public Halls, etc. inspected | ... | ... | ... | 7 |
| Schools inspected | ... | ... | ... | 5 |
| Shops inspected | ... | ... | ... | 20 |
| Vacant land and dumps | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
| Rodent Control | ... | ... | ... | 98 |
| Insect Pests | ... | ... | ... | 30 |
| Verminous Rooms (Council Houses) | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
| ,, ,, (Private Houses) | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| Re-Visits | ... | ... | ... | 805 |
| Visits to works in progress | ... | ... | ... | 33 |
| Prospective Council House Tenants | ... | ... | ... | 137 |
| Smoke Observations | ... | ... | ... | 24 |
| Boiler Plants Inspected | ... | ... | ... | 13 |
| Visits to Council's Tips | ... | ... | ... | 78 |
| ,, ,, Refuse Collecting Gangs | ... | ... | ... | 11 |
| Interviews with Owners, etc. | ... | ... | ... | 56 |
| Committee Meetings attended | ... | ... | ... | 5 |
| Miscellaneous Visits | ... | ... | ... | 338 |
| Petroleum Installations | ... | ... | ... | 12 |

DEFECTS REMEDIED AND IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED

Dwelling Houses :

| | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Roofs : repaired or renewed | ... | ... | ... | ... | 63 |
| External walls : pointed or rendered | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 |
| " " brickwork rebuilt | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Chimney stacks repaired or rebuilt | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 |
| Gutters cleared, repaired or renewed | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 |
| Rainwater pipes cleared, repaired or renewed | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 |
| External painting carried out | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
| Yards and passages repaired or drained | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| Damp walls rendered damp-proof | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22 |
| Wallplaster repaired or renewed | ... | ... | ... | ... | 41 |
| Ceilings repaired or renewed | ... | ... | ... | ... | 27 |
| Floors repaired or renewed | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 |
| Sub-floor ventilation provided or improved | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Windows repaired or renewed | ... | ... | ... | ... | 59 |
| Sashcords renewed | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21 |
| Additional lighting provided | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 |
| Doors repaired or renewed | ... | ... | ... | ... | 24 |
| Walls cleansed or redecorated | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 |
| Ceilings cleansed or redecorated | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 |
| Firegrates renewed or repaired | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 |
| Cooking ranges renewed or repaired | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Washing coppers provided or repaired | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Sinks : new provided | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| " defective ones renewed | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| " waste pipes repaired, renewed or trapped | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 |
| Repairs to water supplies | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| Smoke nuisances dealt with | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Gypsy vans removed | ... | ... | ... | ... | 293 |
| Miscellaneous defects remedied | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |

Drainage :

| | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Choked drains cleared | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 272 |
| Old drains repaired | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| Inspection chambers repaired | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| New drains provided | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Vents and soil pipes renewed | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |

Dustbins :

| | | | | | | | |
|--------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| New provided | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 37 |
|--------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|

The Department employs one Rodent Operative for this work who carries out all treatment, the work of supervision and investigation being carried out by the Sanitary Inspector.

| TYPE OF PROPERTY | | | | | |
|---|--------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|--|-------|
| | Local Authority | Dwell- ing Houses | Agri- cultural | All other properties including business | Total |
| 1. Number of properties in Local Authority's District | 37 | 6554 | 28 | 697 | 7316 |
| 2. Number of properties inspected as a result of : | | | | | |
| (a) Notification | 1 | 144 | 3 | 34 | 182 |
| (b) Survey under the Act | 4 | 75 | 4 | 26 | 109 |
| (c) Otherwise (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose). | - | - | - | - | - |
| 3. Total inspections carried out including re-inspections. (To be completed only if figures are readily available) | 6 | 226 | 9 | 60 | 301 |
| 4. Number of properties inspected (in Sect II) which were found to be infested by : | | | | | |
| (Major | 5 | - | 6 | 2 | 13 |
| (a) Rats (Minor | 1 | 175 | 1 | 33 | 210 |
| (Major | - | - | - | - | - |
| (b) Mice (Minor | - | 16 | - | 8 | 24 |
| 5. Number of infested properties (in Sect. IV) treated by the L.A. (Figures should NOT exceed those given at Sect. IV) | 6 | 189 | 7 | 43 | 245 |
| 6. Total treatments carried out — including re-treatments (To be completed only if figures are readily available) | 6 | 189 | - | 43 | 238 |
| 7. Number of notices served under Section 4 of the Act : | | | | | |
| (a) Treatment | - | - | - | 15 | 15 |
| (b) Structural Work (i.e. Proofing) | - | - | - | 14 | 14 |

| | Local Authority | Dwell- ing Houses | Agri- cultural | All other properties including business | Total |
|--|--------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|--|-------|
| 8. Number of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a notice under Section 4 of the Act | - | - | - | - | - |
| 9. Legal Proceedings (see overleaf) | - | - | - | - | - |
| 10. Number of "Block" con- trol schemes carried out . | - | - | - | - | - |

FOOD INSPECTIONS

Number of food premises in the area and number of inspections made.

| | <i>No. of Shops Inspections</i> | |
|---|-------------------------------------|-----|
| Grocers | 43 | 35 |
| Cafes, Restaurants, Snack Bars and Can- teens | 41 | 121 |
| Greengrocers | 18 | 18 |
| Sweet Shops and Ice Cream | 20 | 22 |
| Confectionery and bread | 9 | 5 |
| Fried Fish and Chip Shops | 6 | 9 |
| Butchers | 18 | 30 |
| Public Houses and Off Licences | 24 | 12 |
| Chemists | 5 | 3 |
| Bakehouses | 6 | 9 |

OTHER FOOD INSPECTIONS

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-----|
| Fishmongers and Poulterers | 9 |
| Ice Cream Hawkers | 4 |
| Street Traders and Hawkers | 2 |
| Ministry of Food Buffer Depot | 4 |
| Imported Food, London Airport | 457 |
| Ice Cream Samples | 10 |
| Water Samples | 53 |
| Milk Samples | 7 |

Of the above premises, all the ice-cream shops and fried fish and chip shops are registered by the Council under the Food & Drugs Act, and three ice-cream vehicles which ply inside this area are registered under the Middlesex County Council Act 1950. 9 of the 18 butchers in the district have their premises registered for the manufacture of sausages and 3 grocers' premises are registered for the boiling of gammons.

FACTORIES

1. *Inspection of Factories :*

| Premises | No. on Register | No. of Inspections | No. of Written Notices | No. of Prosecutions |
|--|-----------------|--------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Factories in which Sections 1-4 and 6 are to be enforced by L.A. | 8 | 3 | - | - |
| 2 Factories not included in Section 1 in which Section 7 is enforced by L.A. | 138 | 109 | 27 | - |
| 3. Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by L.A. (excluding Outworkers premises | - | - | - | - |
| <i>Total :</i> | 146 | 111 | 27 | - |

2. *Defects found in Factories :*

| Particulars | No. of cases in which defects were found | | No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted | |
|----------------------------------|--|----------|--|---|
| | Referred to L.A. by H.M. Inspector Found | Remedied | | |
| 1. Want of cleanliness | 2 | 2 | - | 1 |
| 2. Inadequate ventilation | - | - | - | - |
| 3. Sanitary Conveniences | | | | |
| (a) Insufficient | 7 | 4 | - | - |
| (b) Unsuitable or defective . | 19 | 19 | - | - |
| <i>Total :</i> | 28 | 25 | - | 1 |

3. *Outworkers :*

There are three Outworkers, all of whom were visited during the year. Conditions were found to be satisfactory in every case,

SECTION E

HOUSING

Inspections of Dwelling Houses during the year :

| | | | |
|----|----|---|-----|
| 1. | a. | Total number of dwelling houses inspected for defects (under the Public Health Act 1936 or Housing Act) and slum clearance survey | 239 |
| | b. | Number of inspections made for that purpose ... | 737 |
| 2. | a. | Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-heading (a) above which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925-1932 | 125 |
| | b. | Number of inspections made for that purpose ... | 125 |
| 3. | | Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation (slum clearance survey) | 125 |
| 4. | | Number of dwelling houses (inclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation (including slum clearance survey) | 165 |

Defects remedied during the year without service of

Formal Notices :

| | |
|--|----|
| Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers | 76 |
|--|----|

Action under Statutory Powers during the year :

| | | |
|------|---|---|
| 1. | Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act 1936 : | |
| a. | Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring repairs | 2 |
| b. | Number of dwellings which were rendered fit after service of formal notices : | |
| (i) | By owners | 2 |
| (ii) | By the Local Authority in default of owners | - |

Proceedings under Pubic Health Act 1936 :

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| 1. | Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring defects to be remedied, including Notices under Section 75 of the Public Health Act 1936 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 74 |
| 2. | Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of a formal notice : | | | | | | | | |
| a. | By owners | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 |
| b. | By owners after Nuisance Order made | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | - |
| c. | By Local Authority in default of owners | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |

Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act 1936 :

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|
| 1. | Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| 2. | Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Order | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| 3. | Houses closed in pursuance of undertakings and closing orders | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| 4. | Parts of Buildings Closed | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |

Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act 1936 :

| | | |
|--|-----|---|
| Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made | ... | - |
|--|-----|---|

Housing Rents and Repairs Act 1954 :

Certificates of Disrepair :

During the year applications were received from eight tenants for certificates of disrepair, and eight certificates were granted by the Local Authority. Four owners applied for revocation of certificates of disrepair which were granted in 1954 and two owners applied for revocation of certificates of disrepair granted during 1955. The six applications resulted in revocation certificates being granted, after the owners had remedied all the repairs on the certificates of disrepair.

Improvement Grants :

During the year eight applications for Improvement Grants were received, but of these only two were granted—the remainder being withdrawn by the applicants.

SECTION F

FOOD HYGIENE

Wherever possible, efforts have been made to improve conditions in premises where food is prepared, sold or stored. In one instance structural improvements were requested by the Department and finally agreed upon by the occupiers at an estimated cost of £5,000. In addition to inspections of this type of premises, whenever an opportunity presents itself, discussions and advice on the spot takes place with people who are actually engaged in food handling.

Food Inspection :

The following table shows the amount of food condemned during the year under review, this does not include meat condemned at the Slaughterhouse :

| | <i>Lbs.</i> | | <i>Lbs.</i> |
|------------------------|-------------|----------------------|-------------|
| Corned Beef | 75 | Damsons | 6 |
| Cheese | 194 | Stewed Steak | 1 |
| Liver | 104 | Jam | 4 |
| Pork Luncheon Meat ... | 12 | Baked Beans | 1 |
| Beef | 279 | Lobster Paste | 1 |
| Tomatoes | 37 | Macaroni | 1 |
| Condensed Milk | 12 | Strawberries | 1 |
| Tinned Peas | 10 | Sausages | 55 |
| Pineapple | 8 | Beef Pies | 7 |
| Peaches | 7 | Tinned Cream | 1 |
| Grapefruit | 2 | Broad Beans | 4 |
| Fish | 56 | Pears | 1 |
| Apricots | 2 | Pilchards | 1 |
| Veal | 6 | Pickled Onions | 3 |
| Ham | 14 | Fishcakes | 9 |

Ice Cream :

Ten Ice Cream samples were taken during the year under review and the results of these, which are highly satisfactory, are shown in the provisional grades below :

| <i>Grade</i> | <i>No. of Samples</i> |
|--------------|-----------------------|
| 1 | 8 |
| 2 | 2 |
| 3 | - |
| 4 | - |

Meat Inspection :

The one licensed slaughterhouse in the district continued to operate throughout the year, and although slaughtering took place during the evening and week-ends in addition to normal week-day slaughtering, every animal killed was inspected. The slaughterhouse was also used as a deadweight certificate centre, by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, for pigs. Those pigs which are eligible for payment being graded, weighed and certified—a total of 4,653.

The following table shews the amounts which were inspected together with percentages shewing the degree in which various animals were affected with tuberculosis and other diseases and conditions. As a result of the inspections carried out 2 Tons 5 Cwts. 2 Qtrs. 7 Lbs. of meat were condemned for unfitness.

During the year two cases occurred which were interesting. The first happened when three pedigree Aberdeen Angus Bullocks were brought in for slaughter with a history of lead poisoning. There were practically no post mortem lesions, the carcasses had set normally, and they represented prime quality beef. However, it was thought desirable to detain the carcasses pending analysis of offals and various parts by the public analyst. This action proved to be correct for analysis revealed systemic lead poisoning which made condemnation of the carcasses essential.

The second case presented itself in a pig which was recognized as being abnormal on post mortem appearance, and affected with ill-defined disease. The Veterinary Laboratory staff of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, gave valuable help to the Department with a biological and cultural examination of specimens from the animal which enabled a correct judgment on the carcase being made. The animal concerned was condemned.

These cases do illustrate the necessity of an efficient meat inspection service, for rare as they may be, they would have been a serious danger to public health.

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part

| | | | <i>Cattle</i> <i>Excluding</i> <i>Cows Cows</i> | | <i>Calves</i> | <i>Sheep</i> <i>and</i> <i>Lambs</i> | | <i>Pigs</i> | <i>Horses</i> |
|--|-----|-----|---|-------|---------------|--|------|-------------|---------------|
| Number killed (if known) ... | ... | ... | 214 | 84 | 65 | 330 | 4653 | - | |
| Number inspected .. | | | 214 | 84 | 65 | 330 | 4653 | - | |
| <i>All diseases except Tuberculosis & Cysticerci</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Whole carcasses condemned ... | | | 3 | - | 1 | - | 6 | - | |
| Carcases of which some part of organ was condemned ... | | | 23 | 6 | - | - | 130 | - | |
| Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci .. | ... | ... | 12.1% | 7.1% | 1.5% | - | 2.9% | - | |
| <i>Tuberculosis only :</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Whole carcasses condemned ... | ... | ... | - | - | - | - | 4 | - | |
| Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ... | ... | ... | 12 | 12 | - | - | 48 | - | |
| Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis ... | | | 5.06% | 14.2% | - | - | 1.1% | - | |
| <i>Cysticercosis :</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ... | ... | ... | - | - | - | - | .. | - | |

| | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration ... | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Generalised and totally condemned . | - | - | - | - | - | - |

As a result of the above inspections, it was necessary to condemn 2 tons 5 cwts. 2 qrs. 7 lbs. of meat which included the entire carcasses and organs of :

3 Beasts

10 Pigs

1 Calf

All condemned meat and offal is coloured by an approved dye, and is disposed of at a factory in an adjoining district which treats bones and meat for industrial use. This method of disposal has worked quite satisfactorily.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT 1955

I extend my thanks to the Chief Officer of the Public Control Department, Middlesex County Council for the following work which is carried out by his department under the Food and Drugs Act.

Samples procured in Yiewsley and West Drayton during the year 1955.

| <i>Article</i> | | | | | <i>Total Samples</i> | |
|-------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|----------------------|-----------------------|
| | | | | | <i>procured</i> | <i>Unsatisfactory</i> |
| Arrowroot | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | - |
| Butter | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 | 2 |
| Cheese | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | - |
| Cakes | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | - |
| Cream | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | - |
| Cooked Meat | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | - |
| Drugs | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | - |
| Fish | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | - |
| Flour | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | - |
| Fruit Squash | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | - |
| Ice-Cream | .. | ... | ... | ... | 3 | - |
| Liver | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | - |
| Lard | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | - |
| Milk | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 | - |
| Minced Meat | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | - |
| Mustard | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | - |
| Margarine | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | - |
| Oranges | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | - |
| Pickled Onions | | ... | ... | ... | 2 | - |
| Peas (Tinned) | | ... | ... | ... | 2 | - |
| Sausages | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | - |
| Sweets | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | - |
| Vinegar | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 | 4 |
| Victoria Plums | | ... | ... | ... | 6 | - |
| Wines and Spirits | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | - |
| Total | | | | | 111 | 6 |

The following comments are added in connection with the unsatisfactory samples.

Butter

One of these two samples proved to be a mixture of butter and margarine. Proceedings were authorised and the Magistrates imposed a fine of £5.0.0d. with costs £4.18.0d. The other unsatisfactory sample contained boric acid. Further follow-up samples proved to be genuine and no further action was taken.

Vinegar

Two of these unsatisfactory samples proved to be non-brewed condiment deficient in acetic acid. Official cautions were issued. The third sample, sold as "vinegar", was also non-brewed condiment. Follow-up samples were taken, but on sale the product was stated to be non-brewed condiment and a notice to that effect was exhibited in the shop and therefore no further action was taken. The remaining sample of vinegar was deficient in acetic acid. Follow-up samples all proved to be genuine and no further action was taken.

Merchandise Marks Acts, 1887-1926.

40 inspections of shops were undertaken to ensure that the Marking Orders relating to certain imported foodstuffs made under the Merchandise Marks Act, 1926, were complied with. 98 separate displays of meat, apples, tomatoes and dried fruit were examined. No serious infringements were disclosed and verbal cautions were given in respect of minor infringements not being found so serious as to warrant more stringent action.

The Labelling of Food Order, 1953.

This Order requires that in general pre-packed foods shall bear on the label a clear statement of the designation of the food and, in the case of compound foods, the ingredients. It also requires that the name and address of the packer or labeller appears. At 30 premises 241 articles of pre-packed food were examined. No proceedings were taken but in respect of infringements found see paragraph "False or Misleading Descriptions" below.

False or Misleading Descriptions

In addition to the foregoing activities which arise specifically from inspections in your area a considerable amount of work has been done for the benefit of all districts of Middlesex equally in scrutinising advertisements and the labels of pre-packed foods and correcting false or misleading descriptions or errors in statement of composition found therein. Corrective action during the year in question included biscuits, confectionery, spirits, sausages in brine, cereals, fruit squashes, margarine, ginger wine, imitation cream, liver puree, iced lollies, cheese spreads, tinned fruit and vegetables.

Special Designated Milk

No licences are issued by my Council in respect of Dealers/Pasteurisers or Dealers/Sterilisers in your area. Two samples of special designated milk were taken from roundsmen in your area during the year and submitted to examination. They were satisfactory.

Safe Milk

In addition to the foregoing, two samples of raw milk were procured within your district and submitted to test for the presence of tubercle bacilli. They were satisfactory.

MILK SUPPLY

Milk Special Designation Regulations

The following licences were issued :

Dealers' Licences :

| | | | | | | |
|-------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|
| Pasteurised | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Tuberculin Tested | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Sterilised | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |

All the milk sold in the district is designated, and seven samples taken from the bulk suppliers to the area proved to be satisfactory.

Supplementary Licences :

| | | | | | | |
|-------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|
| Pasteurised | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
| Tuberculin Tested | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 |
| Sterilised | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 |

DISINFECTION

Disinfections were arranged by the Department and carried out at St. John's Hospital, Hillingdon, and the Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation required articles of clothing, overalls and blankets to undergo steam treatment. On one occasion the clothing of an alien was disinfected before being allowed to use aircraft transport in order to leave the country.

PORT SANITARY ADMINISTRATION
LONDON AIRPORT

The new Central Terminal Area at London Airport came into operation during the year, and added extra inspection duties for the Department. These new buildings contain shops, offices, aircraft catering kitchens, passenger restaurant kitchens, food stores, snack bars and licensed premises. The working population of the airport is now approximately 20,000.

During the year the Department has carried out duties in connection with refuse collection, rodent control, imported food inspection, aircraft drinking water sampling, factories inspection, shops inspection, the licensing of petroleum installations and the inspection of all types of food premises.

1. *Food Inspection :*

Last year it was reported that a total of 187 tons of food inspected at the London Airport constituted a record, but it will be noticed that this year the figure has been doubled. This is mainly due to the increased popularity of importing fresh meat from the Continent, in fact some 276 tons of fresh meat were imported this year compared with 24 tons last year. Some of this meat consisted of carcasses of veal and pork which have been imported by air for the first time this year. Most of this meat is in first class condition although in some cases representation have been made to improve the method of packing.

A day and night inspection service is maintained throughout the year and an inspector is always on call to carry out these duties with a minimum of delay in clearing the food. Although the foodstuffs are generally of high quality, it has been necessary to keep up a high standard of inspection.

One serious case came to light when imported fresh offals were inspected and found to be diseased. The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food were called in and high level discussions took place with the Chief Veterinary Officer for the exporting country. The result of the case was that no further imports of this commodity were received into this Airport.

Four contraventions of the Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1937 and 1948 were discovered. These consignments had no official certificates attached and were eventually re-exported. 68 lbs. of meat were condemned.

Details of the various types of foodstuffs inspected are shewn below :

| | | | | | <i>Tons</i> | <i>Cwts.</i> | <i>Qrs.</i> | <i>Lbs.</i> |
|---------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| Cheese | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 | 13 | 0 | 23 |
| Vegetables | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22 | 12 | 3 | 19 |
| Fruit | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 | 6 | 0 | 24 |
| Cooked Meats | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 | 16 | 2 | 19 |
| Fresh, chilled, frozen meat and offal | | | | | 276 | 17 | 0 | 8 |
| Salami and Sausages | | | ... | ... | 23 | 10 | 0 | 15 |
| Confectionery | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 12 | 2 | 6 |
| Fish | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| Shellfish | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Miscellaneous | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 10 | 1 | 24 |
| Total 1955 : | | | | | 389 | 3 | 2 | 4 |

2. *Food Premises :*

More attention is given to catering, food premises and food generally, which is intended for human consumption, than to any other matter in connection with the Airport. Considering the number of people engaged on the Airport, and who partake of meals there I think this attention is justified.

Several major schemes of structural improvement are in progress in catering premises, which have been requested by the Department.

3. *Rodent Control :*

The control of rodents on the Airport is dealt with by an operator of the Surrey Agricultural Executive Committee who is employed exclusively at London Airport.

In the event of incoming aircraft having rodents aboard, the aircraft is fumigated with Hydrogen Cyanide and any rodents discovered after fumigation are sent to the Public Health Laboratory for examination.

4. *Aircraft Water Supplies :*

Forty-two samples of drinking water from aircraft were taken during the year, and seven of these proved to be unsatisfactory. These results are the best in five years, and are gratifying because much attention has had to be given to this problem.

Providing proper cleansing and sterilization of portable water containers is maintained, satisfactory results should continue.

Conclusion :

I would like to express my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their continued help and co-operation and to my Staff who on many occasions during the year have had to work outside normal working hours.

I am, Ladies, and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

A. MAKIN,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

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